A second PCR was performed on the same template by using a 5' primer (corresponding to codon 71 to 79) containing the same mutation (Primer MB1653) and a 3' primer from the end of framework 4 (Primer MB1651) (See PCR Primers Used for the Generation of a glycosylation Mutant of the Heavy Chain Variable Region of 5E8 in Table 5.) [SEQ ID NOS.: 36-39]

These two PCR products were isolated and mixed in equal molar ratios. A third independent PCR was then carried out by using the mixture of the first and second first PCR products as a template with a 5' primer used in the first PCR (MB1650) and a 3' primer used in the second PCR (MB1651). (See PCR Primers Used for the Generation of a Glycosylation Mutant of the Heavy Chain Variable Region in Table 5.) [SEQ ID NOS.: 36-39] The PCR product obtained in third PCR was found to contain the heavy variable domain coding region of 5E8 wherein the asparagine 75 had been changed to lysine.

IN THE CLAIMS

Kindly add the following additional claims:

--48. A method of inhibiting IgE in a patient in need of such inhibition comprising administering a IgE-inhibitory effective amount of an anti-human CD23 antibody comprising a human gamma constant region wherein said anti-human CD23 antibody comprises a variable heavy domain having sequence selected from the group consisting of the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 4 and SEQ ID NO: 8 encoded by the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 and 7 respectively; and a variable light domain having a polygraph sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2 and 6 encoded by the nucleic acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS.: 1 and 5 respectively for treating an IgE-mediated allergic disorder.

49. A method of inhibiting-IgE in a subject in need of such inhibition comprising administering an IgE-inhibitory effective amount of an anti-human CD23 antibody comprising a human gamma constant region wherein the anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody comprises a primate antigen-binding region or a rodent antigen-binding region for treating an IgE-mediated allergic disorder.